JUDGE SWAYNE'S ANSWER IN.

SENATE HEARS THE REPLY TO IMPEACHMENT CHARGES.

Some of the Charges Denied and Others Admitted, With the Explanation That His Acts Were Perfectly Right and Legal-Swayne Failed to Appear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The Senate galleries were crowded at noon to-day by spectators interested in the Swayne imeachment trial. The hour set for receivng the answer of Judge Swayne to the of impeachment was 12:30 o'clock, and as that hour approached the chamber thed with Senators. Comparatively few entatives appeared.

xactly 12:30 o'clock President Frye called Mr. Platt of Connecticut to the chair, and the sergeant-at-arms made proclamation commanding silence. The path was administered to Senators Culberson, Foster of Washington and Quarles.

The managers on the part of the House were announced and took their seats. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to potify the respondent and counsel for the respondent to appear. Former United States Senators Anthony Higgins and John M. Thurston appeared. There was evidently disappointment among the spectators that Judge Swayne failed to appear

The journal of the former session of the Senate as an impeachment court was

Mr. Bacon, one of the special committee in charge of the impeachment proceedings, submitted an order, which was agreed to, permitting the managers on the part of the House and of counsel for the respondent to make verbal or written requests or applications; that these requests shall be addressed directly to the presiding officer, and that it shall not be in order for any Senator to engage in colloquy, or address questions either to the managers or counsel, nor shall It be in order for Senators to address each other, but they shall address their remarks directly to the presiding officer.

This order, suspending the ordinary funanimous consent' rules of the Senate, was agreed to without debate.

The presiding officer called upon the respondent's counsel to answer the im-peachment articles, and Mr. Thusrton reponded, reading a lengthy answer.

The respondent's answer to the first article of impeachment was that he was itled to the compensation of \$10 a day for necessary travel and attendance while attending to his duties outside of his district; that he admitted making a certificate for \$230 for expenses at the rate of \$10 a day, but insisted that the law contemplated the payment of this sum, as reasonable compensation, without requiring an itemized statement of each day's expenditure. and that this construction has been placed on the law by many other United States

Included in the answer are certified copies of Treasury accounts showing that pay-For the first circuit; Jenkins, F. E. Eaker, Seaman, Bunn, Humphrey, Anderson and Kohisaat, of the Seventh circuit, and Microw, Rose, De Haven, Gibert, Rallanger, Eeatty and Hawley, of the Ninth circuit. The number of each account, the number of days charged and the amount of money paid are fully set forth. Permission is asked to attach similar statements as toother-circuit when they are obtained from the Seventrary of the Treasury.

The answer of Judge Swayne to tricle I. Attice IV. charges Judge Swayne with unlawfully appropriating to his own use, without compensation, a private car of the Landsonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad Company, in 1893, while this company was in the hands of a receiver appointed by New York, and the Landsonville Tampa and Key West Railroad Company, in 1893, while this company was in the hands of a receiver appointed by New York. In reply to this charge he says in his answer that the receiver was not appointed by him, but by Judge Parties, the time is again ripe for another receiver was not appointed by him, but by Judge Parties, the time is again ripe for another receiver was not appointed by him, but by Judge Parties, the time is again ripe for another receiver was not appointed by him, but by Judge Parties, the form of the State Department has had the transportation of not he will be recalled will depend upon. President Castro's attitude. If Castro of order.

Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.) offered the following amendment: "Uniting with any association or organization of the sparing the subject to the sparing the subject to the says in the safe of the says in the same subject. Represent tives in Washington of Governments, which as for its deventments against venezuela.

The said that the said that the said to the says in the lands of a receiver appointed by him, but by Judge Parties, and the same subject is a subject to the forder.

The lands of the republic of the folic deventment was for its dovernment, was ruled out on a point of order.

It was said at the State Department to do the s ments of \$10 a day for expenses were made

him, but by Judge Par-did use the car, but asportation was absolutely the railroad company, it any; that the provision accepted the use of the car as without having been placed obligation whatever, it being matter and not affecting his

e than was on board when the trip was

Swayne denies the charge of the article that he did not acquire a resi-in the Northern district of Florida, says his residence is now 13 West La street. Pensacola, Fla., which is in the bern district, where he has lived since 1, 1903. Before Oct. 1, 1900, he lived in scola, with his family, and says he has his family, and says he has

a with his family, and says he has ly lived there since 1894.
Article VIII., Judge Swayne admits Nov. 12, 1901, he did adjudge guilty mpt of court and impose a fine of n. and commit to prison for ten T. Davis, but he denies that such ras malicious or unlawful, but, contrary, was inspired by a high judicial and public utility, and that not have done otherwise than to ot have done otherwise than to nished Davis. Swayne further denies that he had

ge Swayne further denies that he had ght or interest whatever in the real involved in the ejectment suit ht before him, and that he therefore d to re-cuse himself on the trial of see. He charges Louis P. Paquet, in Belden and E. T. Davis with cong to cause it to appear that Judge to had an interest in the real estate, hat they brought suit in the State and caused him to be summoned to tuted a contempt of his court and an pt at intimidation.

on he adjudged Belden and Davis alty of contempt and fined them \$100 each, dordered them committed to jail for ten seasons. Belden and Davis sued out a writ of beas corpus before United States Circuit dge Pardee, who held that both had been aperly and justly committed for consperity and justly committed for conservations. o lupose both fine and imprisonment.

The property of the answer additional copies icates of the Secretary of the Treasexpense accounts of United States in districts not included in the secretary of the Treasexpense accounts of United States in districts not included in the secretary of the secretary of the Treasexpense accounts of United States in districts not included in the secretary of the n districts not included in the

order to this effect was offered by Mr. anager Palmer objected to the motion respondent on account of the waste of

Mr. Thurston replied that if the motion

were to be construed as an attempt to con-bine time, he would withdraw the motion,

mager Palmer offered an order granting sanagers until Monday next, at 2 P. M., a which to consult the House regarding uestion of making a demurrer, exceptor replication to the respondent's er.

Mr. Fairbanks offered a substitute grant-g the managers until Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., o present a replication or other pleadings a the part of the House; that all pleadings e closed on Feb. 9, and that the trial begin a Feb. 10, at 1 P. M. The resolution was greed to.

ctary of the Senate was directed durnish a certified copy of the answer Judge Swayne, and the answer was ared printed for the use of the Senate. he Senate, as a court, thereupon adreed until Monday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M.

SANTA FE ROAD ARRAIGNED. Interstate Commission Says It Has Syste-

matically Violated the Law. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-In a decision given to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission the Atchison, Topeka and SantaFé Railroad is severely arraigned for "flagrant, wilful and continuous violation of the laws" during the last five years. The decision is given on "the alleged unlawful rates and practices" of the road in the transportation of coal mine supplies.

The main points of the decision, summarizing the way in which it is alleged the law has been violated and disregarded, are as

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. The Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé Railway Company has for the last five years wilfully and continuously violated the provisions of this law in the respects above stated.

"Feb. 19, 1903, the so-called Elkins bill'

"Feb. 19, 1903, the so-called 'Elkins bill' was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case transport traffic until a tariff had been published, and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offence.

"The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the concession. Both the Santa Fé and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company systematically and continuously violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned from the day of its passage down to Nov. 27, 1904, when the tariffs under which this coal moved were reduced in all cases \$1.15."

"It should be further observed that on March 26, 1902, the United States Circuit Court, in a suit begun at the instance and inxuest of the Interstute Commerce Commission, enjoined the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé company to observe in all respects Santa Fé company to observe in all respects its published schedules of rates. That company, from the date of this injunction down to Nov. 27, 1904, was apparently in continuous disregard of that order of the court in its failure to maintain these coal tariffs.

"No other individual could do business."

in its failure to maintain these coal tariffs.

"No other individual could do business in competition with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in this field unless he enjoyed the same freight rate advantages. When other individuals endeavored to make contracts in competition with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, they were compelled to pay the published rate and, therefore, were unable to furnish the coal, and that under this arrangement the Santa Fé company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company virtually entered into a partnership in the handling of this coal in the execution of which the published schedules of the Santa Fé were utterly disregarded."

THE TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA. State Department Will Awaft Developments Before Taking Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The State Department is waiting for news from Minister Bowen concerning the situation in Venezuela. President Castro, who abruptly left Caracas two weeks ago for a stay in the interior of the country, is expected to return to his capital to-morrow. It is quite probable that the negotiations between Minister Bowen and Castro will then be resumed. If Castro continues to delay action, Mr. Bowen will probably request the State Department for instructions as to what course he shall take. Whether

that the time is again ripe for another revolution, but that an uprising is unlikely because of the lack of a leader. All the news the State Department has had points toward the fact that President Castro is in absolute control and that the chances for a successful revolution against him very small.

Mr. Moon commit the bill, with instructions to strate out the railroad subsidies. The motion failed, 92 to 159, and the bill then passed. At 2:55 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow to give the Republicans opportunity to hold their conference on the railroad rate question.

\$750,000 FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Court Asked to Restrain the Treasury From Paying It Out of Indian Trust Fund. Washington, Feb. 3.—Robert McLish and other Chickasaw Indians to-day applied to the Supreme Court of the District of

to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction to restrain the Columbia for the trick of the Supreme Court of the District of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction to restrain the Treasury from paying out of the Indian trust funds \$750,000 to Mansfeld, McMurray trust funds Treasury from paying out of the Indian & Cornish, as attornoy's fees in securing the enactment of the law establishing the

the enactment of the law establishing the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court.

The petition alleges that that sum was awarded the attorneys by an order of the court under a misapprehension, they not informing the court that \$15,000 for fees and nearly \$200,000 for expenses had already been paid to the firm. The sum allowed, complainants assert, is excribitant and preposterous, and they ask the court to restrain its payment until they have an opportunity. posterous, and they ask the court to restrain its payment until they have an opportunity to present proof. An order was issued by Justice Anderson returnable Feb. 28.

Secretary Hitchcock is opposed to the payment of such a large fee, and is anxious for a Congress investigation of the whole matter, which may be had notwithstanding the action of the Indian Committee in tabling a resolution to that effect.

ARREST IN PLACE OF ARGUMENT Rovers Accused of Fraudulent Use of Mails

in Insurance Business. Jesse L. Rogers, manager of the Hartford Insurance Company of South McAllister, I. T., and said to be practically the entire company, entered the Federal. caused him to be summoned to answer whether or not he was dinthe real estate in question. This clared by Judge Swayne to have with the real estate in question. This clared by Judge Swayne to have the real estate in question. Wednesday to prevent Postmaster Willcox

from interfering with his mail. Rogers did not hear the motion. Instead he was arrested under an indictment found on Thursday charging misuse of the mails.

Rogers was indicted a year ago for a similar offence, the complainant in that

similar offence, the complainant in that instance being the Phoenix Lloyds Company. That charge is still pending. In this case the company hurt is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. On representations from the latter company the use of the mails some time ago was denied to the Indian Territory concern.

The motion was adjourned a week on the understanding that Rogers's mail is to be held meanwhile in the New York office rather than returned to the senders. On the new indictment Rogers was arraigned new indictment Rogers was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and released on furnishing \$1,000 cash bail.



POST OFFICE BILL PASSED.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT RAILROAD SUBSIDIES DEFEATED.

Motions to Remove Rural Carriers From Operation of Civil Service Law and Make Membership in Carriers' Association Cause for Dismissal Ruled Out,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- After pondering over the subject five days, the House to-day passed the Post Office Appropriation bill. It goes to the Senate carrying a total of \$180,787,414, an increase over the amount reported by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of \$5,480. Although the provisions of the bill were the subject of many attacks, not a single change was made except as approved by the committee. A motion to recommit the bill and strike out the recommendation for railroad subsidies was lost, 92 to 159. Efforts to amend the bill by taking the appointment of rural mail carriers out of the hands of the Civil Service Commission and to make membership in the organization having for its purpose the securing of legislation to increase salaries cause for dismissal failed of consideration, being ruled out on points of order.

The amount provided for fees to special delivery messengers was reduced from

\$900,000 to \$850,000. Mr. Watson (Rep., Ind.) aroused much enthusiasm among Republicans by a speech on a motion to take the appointment of rural free delivery carriers from the Civil Service Commission. It was a mistake in the first place, he said, to have placed them under the law, and the country was now witnessing some of the results of that mistake. In almost every Congress district these carriers were organized, and in their organized capacity passed resolutions demanding of Congressmen that they vote for increase of salary for them in some cases as high as \$1,000. The carriers, he said, could not be touched for their action under present conditions, and unless something were done to restrain them they could and would secure desired increases of salary or change Representatives at will. The idea that Members of Congress if the privilege of selecting carriers was given them would choose bad men had no foundation. When they did make the selection would any one say that the character of the appointees was not as good as that of those appointed by the commission, or that the service rendered was poorer than that now performed? Were the law changed these carriers would not be antagonistic to the Representatives, but be their friends. [Great

laughter.]
The motion was ruled out of order, as were several others seeking to accomplish

the same purpose.

Discussing an amendment fixing a rate of three cents a pound on packages of books and merchandise, mailed to a patron on a rural route from the office at which the route originated, Mr. Cowhord (Dem., Mo.) said that the cost of the service covered by the pending bill was in excess of \$28,000,000, while less than one-third of the area of the country had been covered. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.) offered the fol-

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Washington, Feb. 3.-The gunboat Yank ton has arrived at Newport, the cruiser Chicago at San Diego, the gunboat Topeka at Ponce, and the cruiser Cincinnati, moni-

tor Monadnock and collier Brutus at Cavite.
The collier Leonidas has sailed from

Baltimore for Hampton Roads. Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-These army orders were

issued to-day: Issued to-day:
First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., Sixteenth
Infantry, to duty with milliba at Atlanta, Ga.
Capt. Arthur M. Edwards. Commissery, from
Department of Dakota to San Francisco.
First Lieut. George W. Mathewa, Assistant
Surgeon, refired.
Capt. Fred. H. Gallup, artillery, to Ordnance
Department.

These naval orders were issued:
Lieut. W. W. Bush, from the Wyoming to the
Marbiehead.
Lieut. I. V. Gillis, from duty as naval straché,
American Legation at Tokio and Pekin, to Office
of Naval luncilizations. American Legation at Tokio and Pekin, to Office of Navai Intelligence.
Lieut. F. Marble, from General Board, Washington, to duty as navai attaché, American Legation at Tokio and Pekin.
Lieut. McNamee, from the Missouri, and leave two marks.

two months. Surgeon R. K. Smith, resignation accepted. Surgeon V. C. B. Means, from naval hospital Philadelphia, to naval and marine recruiting sta-tions, San Francisco.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

position acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations. For sale by all responsible dealers.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS

THE ANDERSON AUCTION CO. 5 W. 29th St., New York.

Geo. D. Morse, Auctioneer on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Books and Autographs. Remaining Por ons of the Private Library of M. J.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

J. M. Lyon. D.D.S.

TO REPEAL BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Surprising Action Taken by a Majority

of House Judiciary Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Astonishing action with respect to the bankruptcy law was taken by the House Committee on the Ju-diciary to-day. It ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Clayton, of Alabama, repealing the bankruptcy statute. The bill contains a proviso that nothing in it shall be construed as affecting bankruptcy proceedings instituted before the repealing act is to

take effect. The approval of the committee amazed members of the House who took part in the fight for the enactment of bankruptcy legislation, because there has been no discussion of the Clayton measure. The committee never held a hearing on the subject, and none of the proponents of the Clayton measure even intimated that they

Clayton measure even intimated that they would press it upon the committee.

The approval of the committee was procured by Representatives Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and Warner, of Illinois, both Republicans, acting with the six Democration members. They were opposed by Chairman Jenkins, Representatives Gillette of California, Littlefield of Maine, Powers of California, Littlefield of Maine, Powers of Massachusetts and Parker of New Jersey.

Mr. Powers will file a minority report.

The five Republican members who voted in the according to the endotment of the legislation has passed, the law ought to be repealed, thus permitting each State to exercise control as before the enactment.

AGAINST UNION MUSICIANS.

Secretary Morton Decides That Marine Band May Play in Inaugural Parade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The Marine Band of Washington, which plays at the White House at nearly all functions, will appear in the inaugural parade, notwithstanding the protest made by the national organi-zation of musicians that the Marine Band zation of musicians that the Marine Band is a non-union organization. Reginald de Koven appeared before Secretary Morton to-day in behalf of the musicians. He protested also from an artistic standpoint, saying that the band could not do justice either to themselves or the Government by playing three times on March 4, as they have planned to do. Secretary Morton, however, decided to allow the Marine Band to contract with the Inaugural Committee. rank among American writers of det tales . . . A yarn with genuine thrills.

4th printing Republished in England A single circulating library

has taken over 800 copies The Marathon

Mystery

By the author of

"The Holladay Case" With colored scenes by KEEN, \$1.50. An absorbing tale of New York and Long Island to-day, with an astonishing

The Sun says: "Distinctly an interesting story one of the sort that the reader will not lay lown before he goes to bed." Tribune: "The Holladay Case was a capi-al story of crime and mystery. In "The Marathon Mystery" the author is in even irmer command of the trick. He is skiftul in eculing his reader in suspense, and every lement in it is cunningly adjusted to pre-erving the mystery inviolate until the end." serving the mystery inviolate until the end."

N. Y. Globe: "It grips you in the first chapter, and does not wholly release you at the last.

to be read almost at one breath."

Hoston Transcript: "The excellence of its style.

Mr. Stevenson apparently knowing well the dramatic effect of fluency and brevity."

Boston Hereid: "This is something more than an ordinary detective story. It thrills you and holds your attention to the end. But besides all this the characters are really well drawn and your interest in the plot is enhanced by interest in the people who play their parts therein."

Henry Holt & Co.

29 W. 23rd STREET,

DISTRICT CORPORATION LAW Bill Annulling the Charters of Companies Incorporated Under It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Representative Babcock, chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, to-day introduced a bill annulling the charters of companies incorporated under the loose corporation law of the District. The bill is intended to carry out the ideas of President Roosevelt on that subject. The companies which have not actually begun the business they were authorized to conduct or have not paid in 10 per cent. of their capital stock, are to be legislated out of existence. For those that have begun business or have paid in 10 per cent. or more of their stock a code arranging for elaborate reports to the local authorities is provided, which is calculated to drive them out of existence if they were not organized in good faith.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.



American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Valuable Paintings

Distinguished Artists

MODERN SCHOOLS to be sold

MENDELSSOHN HALL

On Thursday and Friday Evenings Next, February 9th and 10th, at 8 o'Clock.

The sale, which will be without reserve or restriction, is made for account of the following estates and individuals: ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. SARAH B.

CONKLING (Whose pictures were mostly selected by the late DANIEL COTTIER) To be sold by order of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executor.

ESTATE OF THE LATE SAMUEL B. SEXTON (Comprising important examples purchased at the sale of the

MARY J. MORGAN COLLECTION) To be sold by order of W. Nelson Cromwell, Esq., and Francis L. Noble, Esq., Trustees Under the Will.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MARK HOYT (Mostly from the George I. Seney sale of 1894)

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF L. CRIST. DELMONICO

AND THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. ARTHUR A. CROSBY

Retiring from Business,

ALSO

A collection of Delft, Sevres and other Porcelains, Hispano-Moresque Plaques Bronzes, Antique Persian, Damascus and European Arms and Weapons and a few fine Etchings by Whistler, Rembrandt, Haden and Jongind, collected by the late Mrs. SARAH B. CONKLING, which will be sold at THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES on the afternoon of THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, at 2:30 o'clock, -AND-

An Extraordinary Collection of

Arms and Armor of Old Japan Artistic Wood Carvings from Ancient Temples and Palaces.

AND OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST TO AMATEURS AND CONNOISSEURS,

MR. B. MATSUKI

Cathered During a Recent Visit to Japan by

To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale on Friday and Saturday afternoons, February 10th and 11th, at 2:30 o'clock.

The Sales Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, of THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.



Special Shoes For Children.

Absolutely the best shoes ever put together for school or everyday hard wear.

Our calf foxed, heavy extension sole, Spring Heel Shoe has stood the test for years. Two styles, Button and Lace, for Boys on Girls; sizes, 8 to 101/2, \$2.25; 11 to 2, \$2.75.

The Best Special Damp-proof Shoes

are as near waterproof as it is possible to make them. The soles are specially treated, rendering them flexible and prolonging the life of the leather. For Boys or Girls, Button or Lace. Sizes, 8 to 101/2, \$2.50; 11 to 2, \$3.25.

60-62 West 23d Street.



Did you get one? If not, there are enough winter overcoats left in the \$15 sale to give a man of most any size a chance at an excellent bargain.

Young men's sizes are \$12; mostly 32 and 33 chest now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMBANY. Three Broadway Stores. 842 Warren st. 131b st.

PUBLICATIONS.

Do you need one? Derby, \$3 or \$4. Silk hat, \$6. Opera hat, \$6 or \$8. Soft hat, \$3.50 to \$8.

Every sort of boys' hat-here. ROGERS, PRET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores.

842 opposite near opposite Union Square. Greeley Square PUBLICATIONS.

A World of New Knowledge

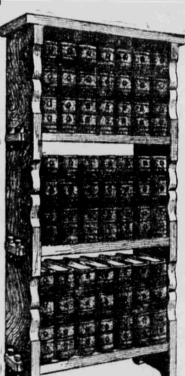
has been revealed to man since the completion of the latest editions of previously published encyclopædias. On the great happenings of history in the last twenty years, on what is new in the arts and sciences, on the most remarkable period of advancement the world has ever seen, their pages are silent.

With the dawn of the twentieth century, the time was ripe for a New Encyclopædia and one which would perfectly fill American requirements.

• With this in view, one of America's best known publishing houses secured the services of Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., former President of Johns Hopkins University and of Carnegie Institution; Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor in Columbia University, and Frank Moore Colby, M.A., late Professor in New York University, as Editors-in-Chief, with four hundred eminent scholars as assistants, to prepare an encyclopdiaæ which present-day users

would accept with confidence as authority. As a result, The New International Encyclopædia

was completed in 1904, with information on all its subjects



brought down to date of publication. This means not only a vast array of new facts, but also a better interpretation and more trustworthy treatment of old facts, for the encyclopædia is entirely new. Every article has been written in the light of present-day knowledge and from an unbiased viewpoint. I This makes it a work new in

every sense and precludes its com-

parison with any other of its kind

in the language. It stands in a

class by itself. C So prompt and so generous was the acceptance of its authority, that over a thousand of the great institutions of learning, public libraries and public schools have already purchased the New International En-

cyclopaedia. It is doubtful if any other work of its kind ever met with such an acknowledg. ment of its merits.

The same virtues that have won the plaudits of the university and college make it an ideal encyclopædia for the home. As it is new, comprehen-

siveand complete, so is it also the most concise and most handy. A G You will live to regret the purchase of an encyclopædia
If you buy without having given consideration to the
NEW INTERNATIONAL. It is If you buy without having given consideration to the NEW INTERNATIONAL. It is more useful and a better bargain at its price than any other work

bearing the name encyclopædia. Write for a handsome 80-page book of information and details of our plan of selling, by which you may own this

work and scarcely feel the outlay. DODD, MEAD & CO.

Publishers 372 Fifth Ave., New York